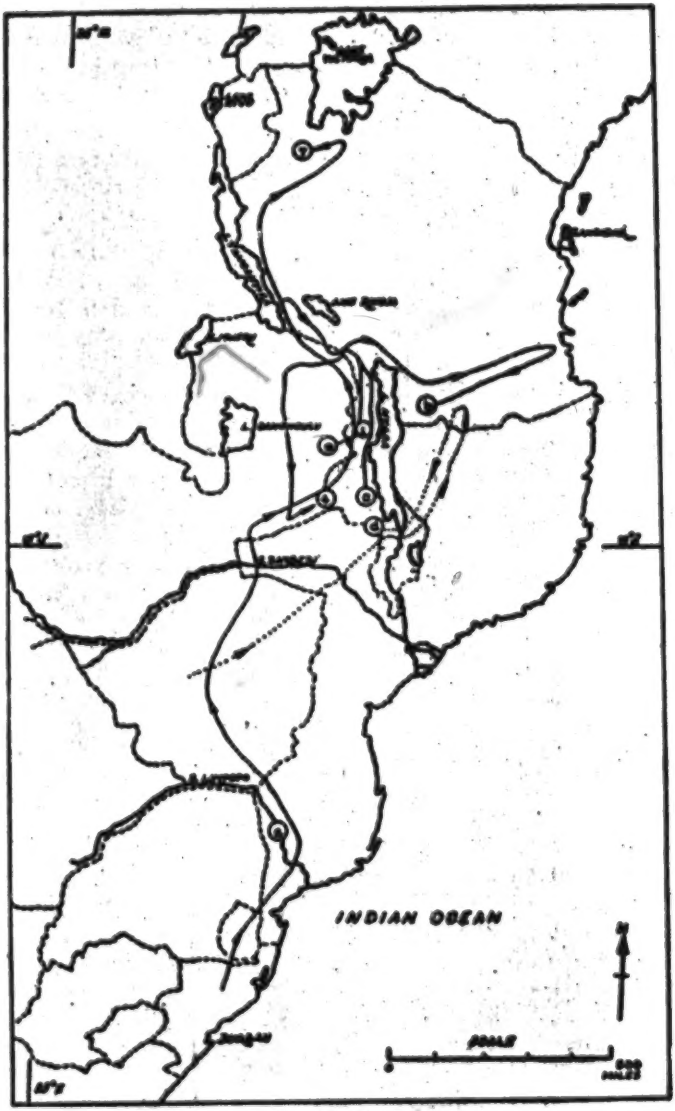
1:Barnes E-5 (1946-1949)1954 FR5 Ngoni FR5
Mpezeni

MAP A. NGONI MIGRATIONS 1821–1900

102
167
173
619



——▸—— Route of groups stemming from Zwangendaba.

·····▸····· Route of Mascho Ngoni of Southern Nyasaland.

– – – – – – Modern political boundaries (1958).

① Northern Nyasaland group, under Mwambera.
② Fort Jameson group, under Mpezeni.
③ Rurusewe group, under Mtambalika and Mtambalala.
④ Lundazi group, under Magodi.
⑤ Songea group, under Zulu Gama
⑥ Dowa group, under Chuma ndhlovu.
⑦ Southern Nyasaland group, originally under Mpeta Mascho.
⑧ Gazaland group, under Soshangane.

[P. 8]

1:Barnes E-5 (1946-1949) 1954 FR5 Ngoni FR5
Mpezeni

MAP B. MPEZENI'S NGONILAND AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY 1890

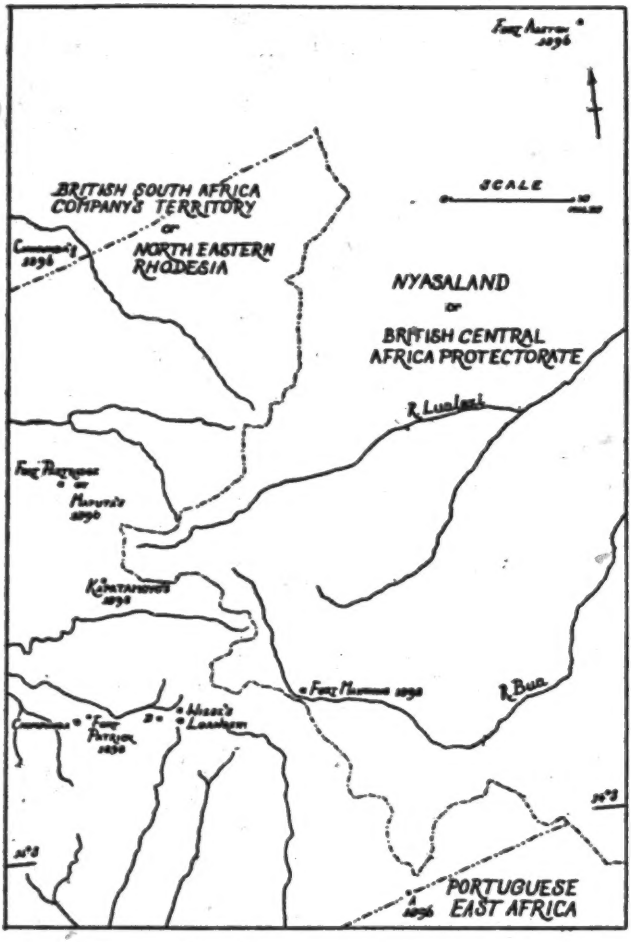
▪▪▪▪▪▪ Area inhabited by Mpezeni's Ngoni.
– – – – – Boundary of no-man's-land surrounding inhabited area.
—·—·—·— Modern political boundaries (1950).

[p. 67]

1:Barnes E-5 (1946-1949)1954 FR5 Ngoni FR5
Mpezeni

MAP C. WHITE SETTLEMENTS IN NGONILAND 1890–1900

102
103
133
648
175



——— White territorial boundaries.

———— North Charterland Concession, northern boundary.

• White settlements, with date of foundation.

A Camp near Mlanje known in 1896 as FORT YOUNG.

B Brick building known from 1898 onwards as FORT YOUNG or FORT EITAMBA.

FORT JAMESON. The name applied in 1896 to a camp at CHIKUSHA'S; possibly in October 1897 to MAPUTA'S; from December 1897 until March 1898 to CHIKUSHA'S; and from October 1898 onwards to the township founded at KAPATAMOYO'S.

FORT YOUNG. The name applied in 1896 to a camp (A) at Mlanje; in 1897 and 1898 to a camp, also known as WEBB'S or CHAKWANA, near the village of Lesagani; and from later in 1898 onwards to a brick building (B) about two miles farther west.

LOANGWE. Ngoni village, headquarters of segment 10.

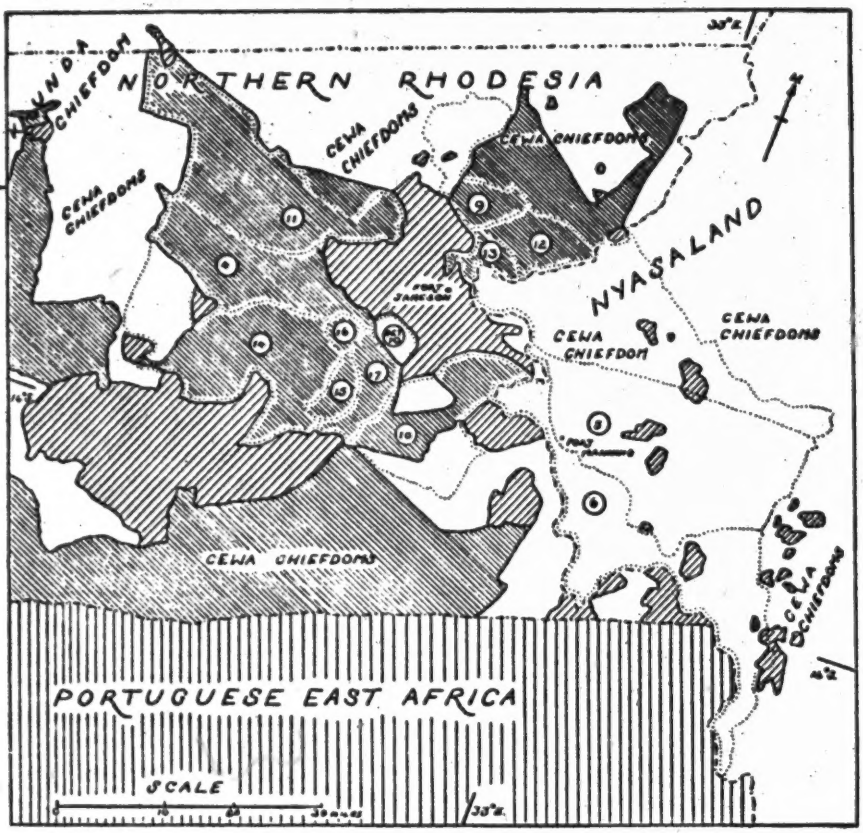
CHIKUSHA. Ngoni village, headquarters of segment 13, also known as MPEZENI'S.

[p. 84]

1;Barnes E-5 (1946-1949)1954 FR5 Ngoni FR5
Mpezeni

Map D. STATUTORY DIVISION OF LAND, FORT JAMIESON 1949

102
423
631
439
634
101



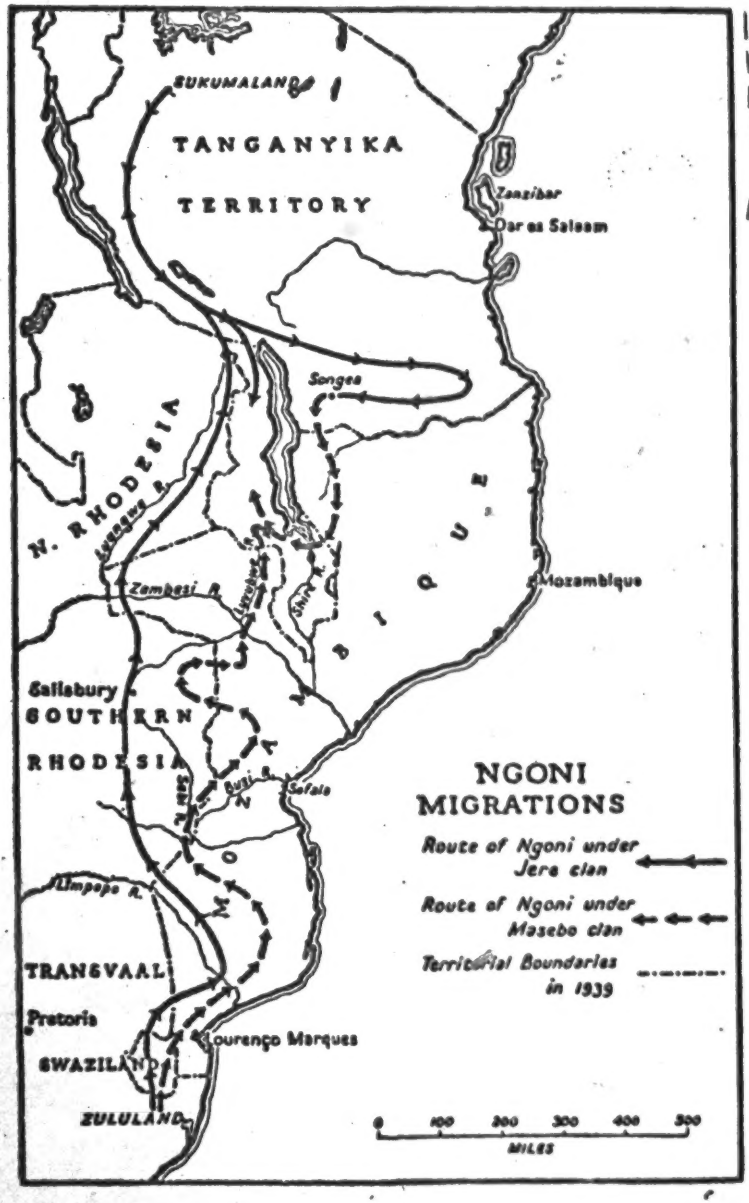
- International Boundary.
- N. Charterland Concession, Northern Boundary.
- Statutory Division Boundary.
- County Boundary.
- Farmland in non-African ownership.
- Native Reserves.
- Native Trust land, crown land and disputed land, treated as if it were Native Trust land.
- Portuguese East Africa.
- County numbers.

[p. 120]

2: Read E-5 (1935-1939) 1956

FR5 Ngoni FR5

[P.207]

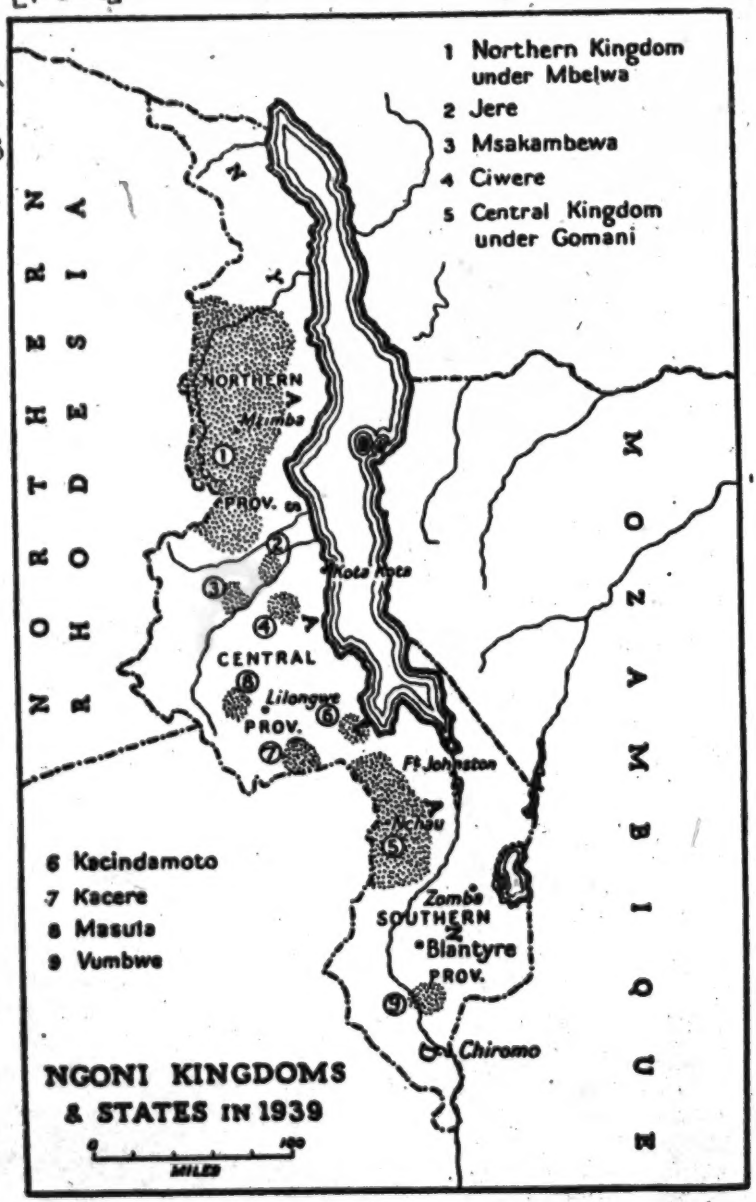


173
101
102
131
133
167

2: Read E-5 (1935-1939) 1956
FR5 Ngoni FR5

[P. 208]

101
102
131
133
6A



5:Allan C-5 (1941) 1949

FR5 Ngoni FR5 ●
Mpezeni
Lamba FQ8
Maravi FR4

●102
103
131
166

[p.vi]

SKETCH MAP OF PART OF NORTHERN RHODESIA TO SHOW THE AREAS OF THE WESTERN PROVINCE, MKUSHI DISTRICT AND EASTERN PROVINCE, REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT.

5: Allan C-5 (1941) 1949 FR5 Ngoni FR5
Mpezeni
Lamba FQ8
Maravi FR4

LN 101 102 131

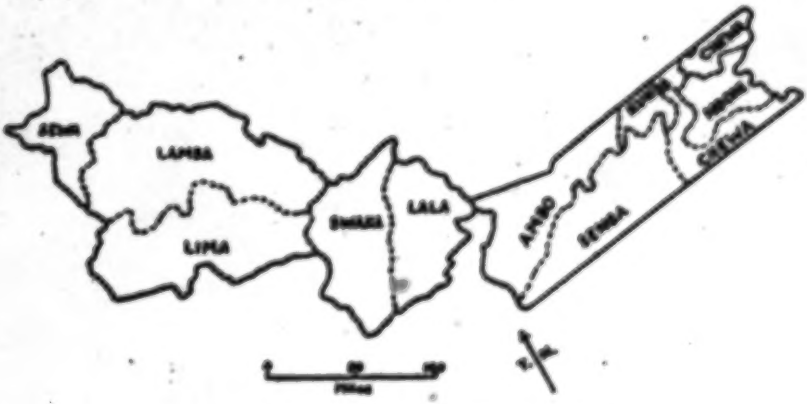


Fig 1.— THE ORIGINAL POPULATION-LAND PATTERN
Showing areas held by tribes.

M N 166 311 [648] [131]

movement was possible. The lands of the Ngoni and Chewa were then reduced, by alienation to European settlers and by reservation, to an extent which the following figures illustrate:

Habitable Land held by Tribes (square miles)

	Chewa	Ngoni *
Before Ngoni invasion	3,580	–
After Ngoni invasion	2,280	1,300
After land alienation	1,124	878
After creation of reserves	889	675

L M 648 166

Throughout the Petauke and Mkushi Districts the amount of land taken up by European settlers was negligible, but the Senga, Ambo, Lala and Swaka peoples were moved into Reserves some of which proved totally inadequate for the land needs of their traditional agricultural systems.

L 648 166 131

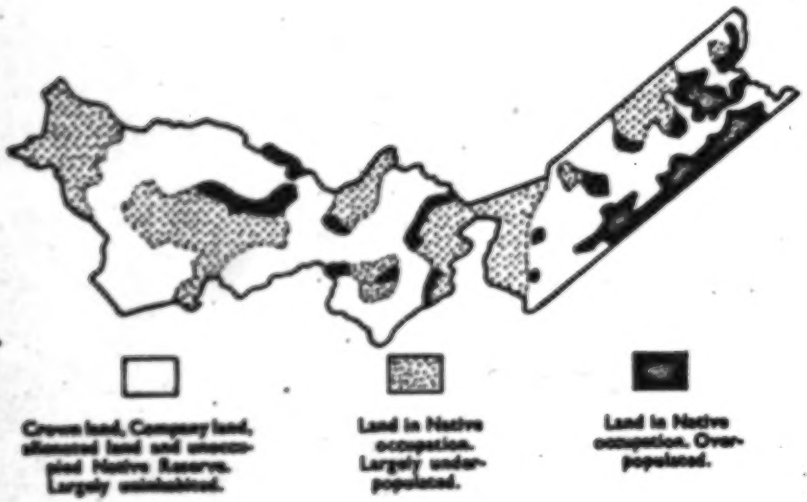
In the west (Ndola District) the congestion problem arose largely as a result of displacement of people from the area which is now the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, a land loss which fell on the Lamba tribe. The land area of Mushiri's section of the Lamba, for example, which formerly included part of the Copperbelt, was reduced from 2,200 to 360 square miles. The Lamba were removed from the new mining areas and this movement accentuated by some migration of more distant peoples attracted by the mines, gave rise to a belt of relatively high population concentration about the southern and eastern margins of the Copperbelt.

L [316] [161]

* With a mixture of Chewa and other tribes.

5: Allan C-5 (1941) 1949

FR5 Ngoni FR5 ●
Mpezeni
Lamba FQ8
Maravi FR4



Crown land, Company land, alienated land and unoccupied Native Reserve. Largely uninhabited.

Land in Native occupation. Largely under-populated.

Land in Native occupation. Over-populated.

Fig 2.— THE SECONDARY POPULATION-LAND PATTERN.

Trust Land for future use of African peoples, Crown lands and alienated land.

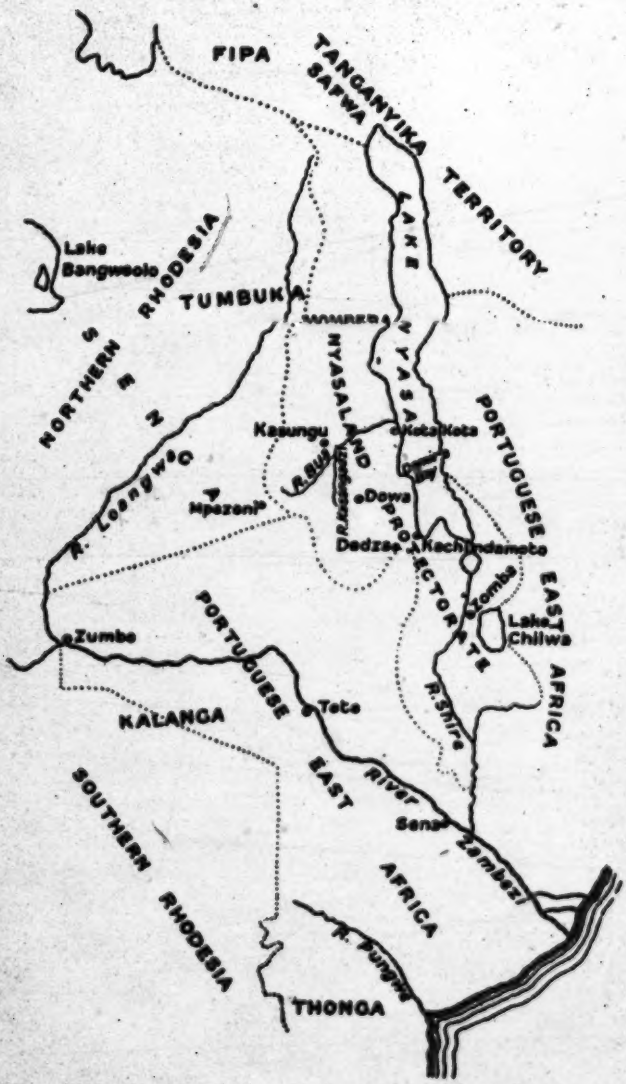
Land in Native occupation. Balanced or under-populated.

Remaining areas of over-population, capable of supporting their populations on the basis of improved agriculture.

Fig. 3.— THE POPULATION-LAND PATTERN AFTER RESETTLEMENT.

7: Hodgson G-5 (1926) 1933 FR5 Ngoni FR5
Maravi FR4

M
N
102
101
103
131



Map 1.

7: Hodgson G-5 (1926) 1933 FR5 Ngoni FR5 ● Maravi FR4

MN
102 ●
101
103
131

MAP 2.